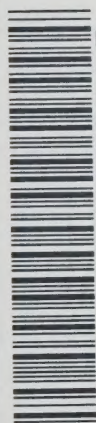


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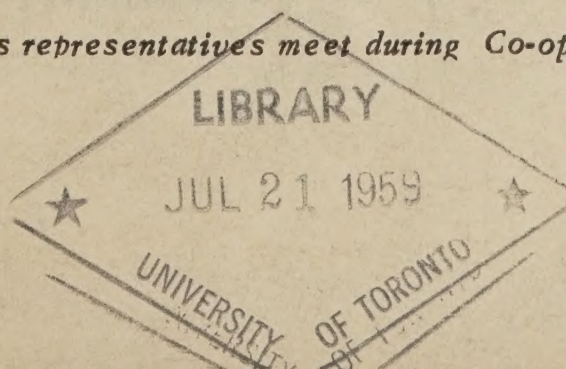
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*Canadian — United States representatives meet during Co-operation III ...
(See story inside)*



May — June 1959
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THE ROLE OF ENGINEER SERVICE IN CD

by

S.N. White, Chief of Engineering, F.C.D.H.

The purpose of the engineer services during a war emergency has been summarized as:

- (a) The facilitation of movement.
- (b) The maintenance of essential services.
- (c) Assistance to other Civil Defence services.

While certain of the tasks may be continued throughout, the engineer work may be divided into three distinct stages:-

- (a) Planning and preparation.
- (b) After receipt of warning and prior to an attack.
- (c) After an attack.

This article proposes to examine the engineer role during these stages with the exception of planning and preparation. This latter subject is more logically developed after considering what work is desirable and possible during the emergency; and from this deducing that which must be done in advance.

Tasks Prior to an Attack

In order to carry out their role before an attack the engineer services in a Target City must be prepared to: -

- (a) Keep the evacuation routes open.
- (b) Facilitate crowd and traffic control by the erection of barriers.
- (c) Operate public utilities at reduced minimum loads.
- (d) Evacuate engineer personnel and resources to pre-arranged safe locations.

In reception areas the major tasks will be as follows: -

- (a) Completion of refuges.
- (b) The preparation of temporary outdoor washing, cooking and sanitation facilities.
- (c) The preparation of suitable car parks for the vehicles of evacuees where such are not normally available.
- (d) The improvisation of auxiliary public utility services where the increase in population demands it.

Post-Attack Tasks

After an attack the engineer tasks in the vicinity of a Target City will be: -

- (a) Opening routes to facilitate rescue and other essential Civil Defence operations.
- (b) Assistance to the Fire Fighting Services.
- (c) Assistance in heavy rescue.
- (d) Continued maintenance of those public utilities and vital industries which have not been seriously damaged, and the restoration of those utilities, especially electric power which are essential for the preservation of life.
- (e) Salvage, where possible, for all useable engineer and assistance to other services engaged in similar operations.

Within the reception areas the major tasks commenced in Phases

"A" and "B" will continue, with emergency hutting as a possible additional task. After the overall plan for the restoration of essential services in the target areas has been made it may be necessary to move men and equipment from the reception areas in order to: -

- (a) Augment those already at work in Target Support Areas.
- (b) Provide relief for those who have received maximum permissible doses of radiation.

It is not possible to predict in advance how or in what way the engineer services will be required to function beyond this point. It is likely that work commenced locally will gradually be merged into zone, provincial and finally national rehabilitation plans. The work involved in implementing these plans may well result in extensive changes in the focal points of engineer effort; and it will be necessary for engineer planners to ensure that no work undertaken in the early stages of rehabilitation will be unnecessary or jeopardize the type of development outlined above.

Radiation

All operations after a nuclear attack may be affected by residual radioactivity. This may have the effect of seriously reducing the engineer potential for a considerable period of time, and will have to be taken into account in planning all post-attack operations.

Co-operation with other Services

It is considered desirable at this stage to point out the various other services with which the engineer services must be prepared to co-operate, outlining at the same time those spheres of responsibility in which this co-operation should take place.

The engineer services will be concerned with the Health Service, in all aspects of public health engineering, including sanitation. This will include the maintenance of supplies of potable water and all emergency sanitation and sewage disposal arrangements made for masses of evacuees.

ORGANIZATION OF ENGINEER SERVICES IN CD

PROVINCIAL ENGINEER

OR
(ENGINEER COMMITTEE)

Deputies as
required

ZONE ENGINEERS

Deputies as
necessary

County and Municipal Engineers

Engineers in charge
of reinforcing or
relief components

TARGET CITY ENGINEERS *

Deputies as
necessary

SUB-DIVISION ENGINEERS

Engineers in charge
of equipment parks

Engineers in charge of
components of mobile groups

* In some Provinces may be included under Zone Control.

The Welfare Service in Civil Defence are responsible, among other duties, for the housing and feeding of evacuees; in this connection they may well have to request assistance for the erection of temporary accommodation and cooking facilities from the engineer services.

Both Fire and Rescue Service are likely to have to work in areas of severe damage and as a result will inevitably rely upon the engineers for all possible assistance to enable them to carry out their functions.

During the evacuation stages of the emergency the engineer services will have to maintain close contact with all movement control headquarters. This is necessary to ensure that routes which become impassable are promptly repaired and that suitable traffic diversions are opened up and maintained where necessary.

With the exception of its own radio networks, the engineer services will have to rely on the communication services for all communications above the level of target city headquarters and for the allocation, when necessary, of any additional communication facilities.

All road transport is to be controlled by the Transportation Service and therefore demands for the allocation of extra vehicles necessary for engineer work will have to be made through that service.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM CO-OPERATION III

Federal Civil Defence Headquarters' participation in Co-operation III was considered a successful operational venture. 130 FCDH personnel, volunteers from Civil Service Civil Defence and representatives from the R.C.M.P. and the Armed Services comprised the staff who carried out the work at the control centre at the C.C.D.C., Arnprior. Working in two shifts the staff handled 419 "in" and 175 "out" messages.

During the Exercise a limited Federal/Provincial radio network was tested, with the control station at Arnprior and out stations in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

With the exception of Newfoundland the transmitter power was of approximately 300 watts, with Newfoundland on 50 watts. A schedule was maintained on 4020 Kc/s.

United States representatives attended as observers and they are shown on the cover picture of this issue with (left Walter McEldowney, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Operations, O.C.D.M. and (right) Howard Handleman, Director of Public Affairs, O.C.D.M. with (centre) Major-General M.H.S. Penhale, Commandant of the C.C.D.C.

Surprise Exercise

Armand Wigglesworth, Public Relations Officer for Nova Scotia sent along this interesting news item as an idea for other municipalities in developing their Civil Defence organization.

Considering themselves far enough advanced, the Liverpool and Queens County Civil Defence organizations took the "bull by the horns" and pulled a surprise exercise during Co-Op III.

At 2200 Z, Mayor R.H. Lockward received a phone call from the Provincial Control Center at Waverly, N.S. and immediately alerted his organization. Through a systematic phone check list, Liverpool was able to completely set up from scratch and man its control center. The center reported ready to Provincial Control at 2230 Z.

The Welfare Centers at Milton and Brooklyn were also alerted and the Brooklyn Center reported by radio that they were ready to receive evacuees at 2240 Z. At Milton, even though a change in accommodation was involved the Center went into action and was activated at 2245 Z. Other than "dry runs" these centers had not been on an operational basis before.

The Liverpool Control Center continued through the first phase of their exercise for three hours when sixty messages, which included all services were handled. At this point a message was received which revealed that a bomb burst sometime before would cover the County with fallout in approximately one hour. The second phase of the exercise was devoted to discussing an evacuation plan. Some excellent points were raised and thoroughly discussed before the completion of the exercise at 0330 Z.

This venture into the realm of surprise exercises without public warning can be termed a success and one that is thought unique in Civil Defence in Nova Scotia.



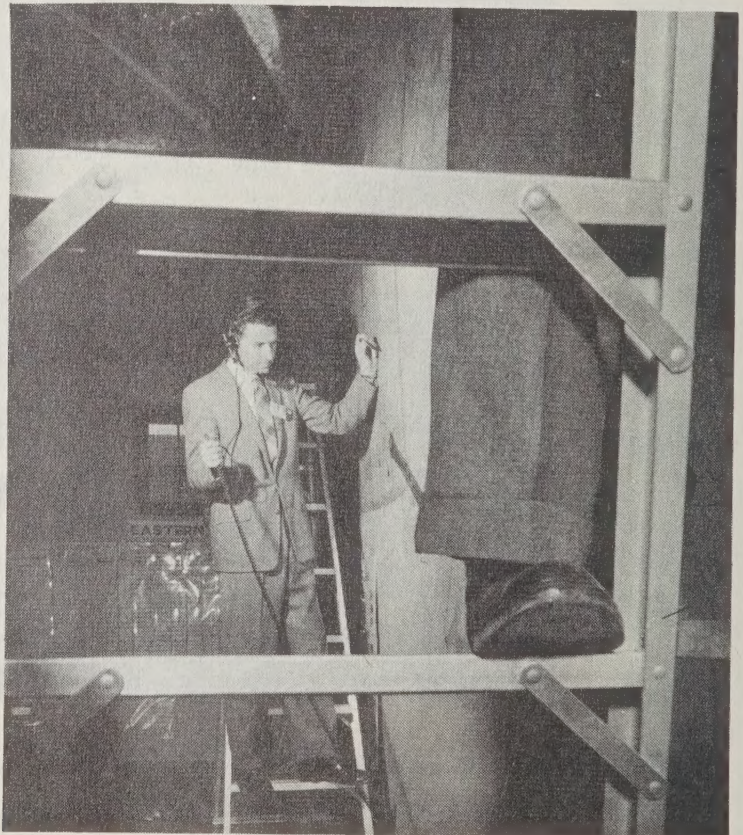
Lt.-Col. C.L. Smith FCDH explains control centre duties to young volunteer message distributors.



A section of the control room.



CD Health Service office was a busy place handling the many medical problems and questions which arose.



Bert Smith of FCDH is shown plotting details of bomb strikes and fallout patterns on the information map.



A section of the radio room.



One of the duty shifts is seen in the control room concentrating on the progress of the exercise.



Three members of the Edmonton Civil Defence organization at work during the exercise. Mrs. Phyllis Graham is shown plotting an attack by enemy aircraft while C.E. White, (left) radiological officer and Commander Hugh Davidson, director of Edmonton Headquarters, look on.



Noma Taylor, Nova Scotia's Nurse Consultant, Helen Lewis of the Provincial Staff, George Pirie, Exercise Director and Les MacLeod of New Glasgow deal with a knotty problem during Co-Op III at the N.S. provincial control center.



Sgt. F. Daley of RCMP, Halifax, is seen sending a message over the police provincial net as Britt Fader (VEIFQ) prominent Halifax "ham" looks on.

P.E.I. Participates for First Time

The nerve centre for the Civil Defence operations and planning was in the Provincial Building office of the Provincial Co-ordinator, Orin Simons. The control centre was in communication with other provincial headquarters and the national control centre at Arnprior.

Local Civil Defence workers were on duty during the 26 hours of the exercise and personnel included Ed Garnhum, George Walters, Doug Mosher, C.D. Gillis, Bob Carr, Captain Harold Pollard and Fulton Proude.

Evidence of the success of P.E.I.'s first experience with a national Civil Defence exercise was indicated by the editorial and pictorial reports carried in the Island's newspapers.

Manitoba Faces Problems

Theoretical evacuation of Winnipeg during Co-operation III proved one of the major tasks faced by both the provincial and city Civil Defence headquarters. As the Winnipeg Free Press stated, "They were told that only a five-mile corridor was left between the fallout from the Winnipeg bomb and that from the Virden explosion.

There were plenty of other problems too. The workers had to deal with saboteurs, communications failures and a host of other complications which cropped up to make their work difficult.

All the complications were created by the top CD officers who ran the exercise to test the ingenuity of the workers.

'We don't want any smooth rehearsal,' one official said. 'We've made it as tough as possible.'

Paths of the enemy bombers were reported by direct line from air defence headquarters at St. Hubert, Quebec and plotted on maps in the main metropolitan and provincial CD headquarters.

As one squadron drew closer and closer to Winnipeg, the CD force knew the blast was imminent.

The exercise lasted right through Friday night and, as Saturday morning came, the metropolitan organization was already beginning to send reconnaissance teams back into the city as a prelude to moving the population back to their shattered homes.

Both headquarters escaped the blasts because, theoretically, one was set up in Brandon and the other in Portage la Prairie."

Successful Operation

"Saskatchewan Civil Defence has again proved its ability to handle serious disaster situations", said J.O. Probe, Provincial Co-ordinator of Civil Defence. This Exercise went the smoothest of any to date - probably because those participating knew the routine, and because at Provincial Headquarters there was adequate help. Besides the regular staff there were 27 volunteers. At Provincial Headquarters the Director of Operations was Deputy Co-ordinator L.V. Moxham; Intelligence Officer was E.L. Breese, assisted by R.J. McKenzie; Director of Health and Welfare Services was C.P. Johnston; Supplies and Communications - A.T. Auser; Information and Publicity - Mrs. Helen Martenson. In charge of office administration and message control was Mrs. L. Rollins, assisted by Mrs. O. Hannah. Mr. E.L. Campbell, Regina, acted as Provincial Umpire.

The disaster took the form of a fictitious nuclear bomb drop at Highgate near North Battleford, causing radioactive fallout danger in adjacent areas. An assumed 27,000 evacuees from Winnipeg were conveyed to Saskatchewan and cared for there "on paper", keeping C.P. Johnston and his assistants busy figuring out arrangements. Present were members of the Army, R.C.A.F. and R.C.M.P. Mr. S.J. Gibson represented the Saskatchewan Red Cross Division.

At Provincial Headquarters a plotting map was used to keep track of enemy aircraft movements, and this information was provided by a direct telephone line from Air Defence Command Headquarters at St. Hubert, Quebec. Use of the teletype was more extensive this year. In addition to the circuit linking this Province with the Federal Civil Defence Headquarters there was a closed circuit connecting Provincial H.Q. with Regina, Saskatoon, Weyburn and Estevan. Backing up the teletype communications was Ham Operator Harold Gronsdaahl, Section Emergency Co-ordinator of the A.R.R.L. from Congress, who moved

his equipment in for the day, and with the assistance of the local hands kept on the job until all centres participating in the exercise closed down.

Provincial Civil Defence acknowledges the co-operation also of the Saskatchewan Government Telephones, Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office, the C.P.R. Communications Department, and the fine assistance of some boy scouts who acted as runners. Thanks to one and all who gave of their time and efforts to make this a successful Exercise.

(Saskatchewan CD Bulletin)

CIVIL DEFENCE UNIT TESTS HOSPITAL DISASTER PLANNING

The Wellington (Ontario) County Civil Defence unit recently combined with St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, Ontario, to test the ability of the hospital and Civil Defence in handling casualties that could be expected from a major disaster. The information which follows was supplied by Mr. Don MacKay, Intelligence Officer, Wellington County Civil Defence unit with special permission from the Guelph Daily Mercury.

The CD Unit felt confident of its ability to complete rescue operations on a large scale and that the transport of injured and immediate first aid treatment, registration and welfare of victims could be carried out at short notice with the trained personnel available. The hospitalization of large numbers of major casualties had been planned for but the planning had never been put to the test.

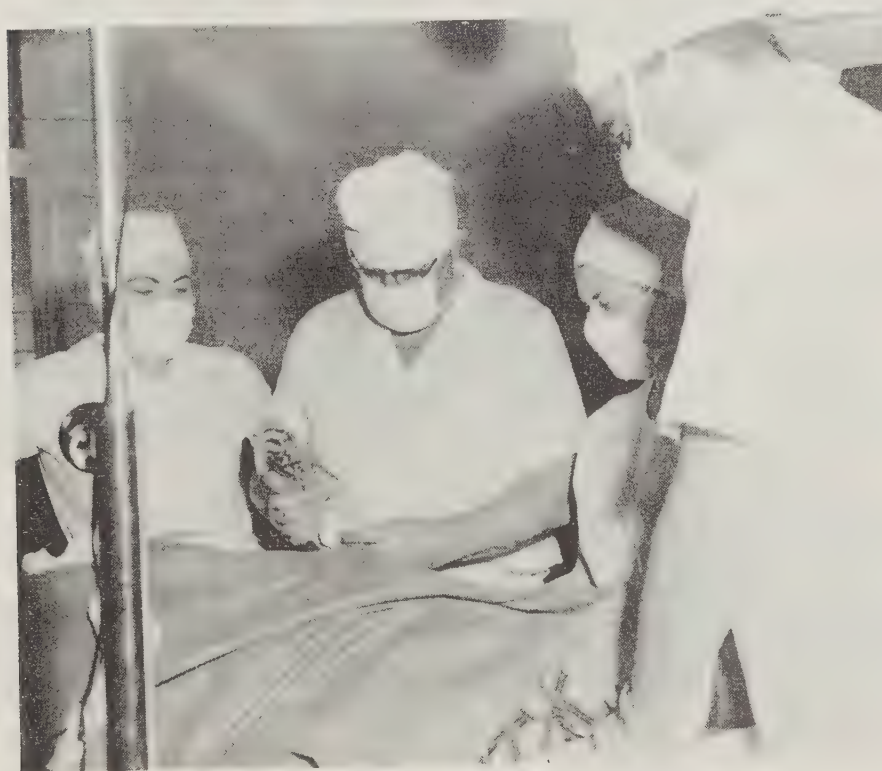
Exercise "Cas-Sim" began at 8:25 p.m. with a telephone call stating that an explosion had caused casualties at the Civil Defence Headquarters.

The following "casualties" were simulated for the test:

- Piece of lumber right through abdomen
- Lacerated arm - left
- Lacerated forearm - right
- Foreign body in arm - glass
- Fractures - Ulna radius compound
- Fractured femur compound
- Eye Enucleation



Preparation of simulated casualties.



Post-operative treatment.

Simple fracture of wrist - right
Simple fracture ankle - right
Compound fracture leg
Compound fracture humorous
Crush injury forearm
Burns - profile - face
Third degree burn on back showing burn crater
Severe haemorrhage leg using tube and squeeze bottle
Intestinal wound with protruding bowel
Foreign body through hand
Foreign body - face and lacerations on forehead
Two cases of acute shock
Severe head wound - cranial contents extruding.

The first casualty arrived at the hospital at 8:30 in a St. John Ambulance. He was in deep shock with a severe abdominal wound. At 8:45 the victim was in the operating theatre and, had he been an actual case, the work of repairing the damage would have begun 20 minutes from the time he had been wounded. The casualty had already been treated for shock, blood plasma had been administered, and anti-tetanus shots had been given in the hospital reception area, which was the auditorium of the nursing school.

From the moment the first patient arrived until 10 o'clock, 25 other major casualties were delivered, examined and prepared for treatment with quiet, unflustered efficiency.

Months of planning had made the exercise possible and the success of the exercise proved to the planners that Guelph can handle an extreme emergency. The disaster plan at St. Joseph's Hospital was faced with one main problem. What to do with the patients who already fill the beds? The solution came from a local industry.

Mr. S. Shields, general manager of the General Electric Company offered the facilities of the plant cafeteria as an auxiliary hospital. Furniture stores in the city have said that beds would be available on request and over 100 could be put up in the cafeteria to receive the ambulatory cases already in the hospital, making room for admitting emergency cases.

Seventeen doctors were on duty, the day staff and student nurses were at their posts, kitchen staffs, supply, lab technicians, x-ray and medical clerks and 12 brothers from Ignatius College.

Two trucks, converted to ambulances with the assistance of the St. John Ambulance Corps transported casualties. There were St. John Ambulance men in attendance with each of the victims. Communication between the hospital and the scene of the disaster was maintained by the radio section of Civil Defence, "ham" operators having set up a wireless network.

The exercise ran without a hitch. Traffic was controlled by the Civil Defence auxiliary police trained by Inspector Whetstone. Observers were present from zone headquarters, the city council, city fire department, Mount Forest and other outlying districts.

Dr. H. Bolley, in charge of patients' reception with Dr. J. W. Kirby, said at the close of the exercise, "We at the hospital have been visually impressed by the most realistic casualties. In a disaster none of us can be impartial. The visual effect of a large number of human casualties may make us do things that are not logical. Therefore, we must train in and practice our routine work so that we can carry out our job automatically and efficiently."

At one point in the exercise a delay through lack of stretchers faced the organizers. The Civil Defence rescue truck was sent to the Armouries where enough stretchers were made available to maintain the steady movement of casualties through the hospital.

George Moon, Civil Defence Co-ordinator, who was responsible for the overall planning of the exercise said it had surpassed all tests CD had done. He gave his sincere thanks to all who had taken part in the hospital and transportation of the casualties, with particular thanks to Miss Frances Peer, under whose direction the casualties had been made to look so lifelike.

TRAINS FOR THE EVACUATION OF HOSPITALS

When trains are to be used for the evacuation of hospital patients it is useful to know something of the composition of trains and their capabilities.

Passenger trains are made up to meet the known requirements of the changing pattern of travelling by the public and may vary from eight to twenty cars of different types.

Generally speaking a typical fast inter-city night train is made up of the engine, baggage, express, mail, club, dining, several sleeping and several coaches; the numbers depending on the time of year, the time of the week and whether it is a holiday season or some special event.

The same principle would apply in planning a train for the evacuation of a hospital; the planner would need to know the number of patients who would actually require stretcher care (29 could be placed on the floor of a baggage or express car); how many could be removed, according to medical advice, temporarily from the stretcher and carried into a sleeping car and placed on a berth.

Listed are some of the different types of sleeping cars:

Tourist sleeping cars - 14 sections for 28 patients,
Roomette car - 18 roomettes for 18 patients,
Standard Pullman - 8 Sections, 2 compartments, 1 drawing
room for 22 patients,
Pullman - 8 duplex roomettes, 4 drawing rooms for 22
patients.

In addition for those patients who can walk, or those who require custodian care, cars with a capacity of 45 seats can be used.

Coaches vary from 60 to 100 seats.

There are several types of dining cars, including buffet and regular diners. These cars can, in an emergency, serve enough food to feed something to all the patients who can be accommodated on a train.

Trains will vary from time to time and from area to area. It is, therefore, important that those charged with the responsibility of arranging for transportation for the evacuation of hospitals work closely with the local railway superintendent so that he will know at all times what is expected of the railways and he will also be able to advise what equipment would be available at a given time. It is not advisable to mix train equipment since passenger equipment is heated while freight equipment is not.

NOTE: Certain compartment cars make provision for the removal of a window to permit stretchers to be lifted through the window and into a double compartment.

Due to numerous changes in railway personnel, particularly at the supervisory level, it is important that Co-ordinators have frequent conferences with railway officials so that if a change takes place, new personnel are kept informed about Civil Defence planning.

(From Transportation Sect., FCHD)

MASTER PLAN ISSUED

The Civil Defence Master Plan for the Halifax-Dartmouth Metropolitan Target Area has been released to those who will be responsible for the direction and co-ordination of the Civil Defence Services in time of disaster. It has been prepared by Major E.J. Vickery, Director for Halifax and Co-ordinator for Metropolitan Target Area and his planning staff and includes general specific instructions for evacuation.

Eight hundred copies of this complete plan have been printed and it is believed to be one of the first and most complete plans of its type existing in Canada.

One essential part of the Plan, that is the directions to the householder and his family in the case of evacuation, has been published in a pamphlet entitled "Survival Instructions" and circulated to all householders in the Metropolitan Target Area.

Compliments have been coming into the Halifax Civil Defence Headquarters from other Canadian cities: - Civil Defence College at Arnprior, states, "We will put the Plan on display for reference and study for Part "B" of our Staff Course and I am sure they will be of great interest." From Calgary, "It should be a valuable guide and an incentive for other cities to follow." - From Edmonton, "It is by far the best effort of its kind we have seen."

The Plan is not final in itself, and although it contains a wealth of material, maps and diagrams, supplementary operational or standing orders, must be compiled and kept up to date, in order to carry out the Plan and keep it workable. This applies to all Civil Defence, city, town and country administrations, government departments, hospitals and institutions, industry and business firms, the Armed Services and others mentioned in the Plan is a credit to the City of Halifax and its Civil Defence Planners, and no doubt will be accepted as a guide by other Canadian Target cities.

HIGH SCHOOL AWARDS FOR EDITORIALS

"The quality of the High School students' editorials is getting better all the time" commented J.O. Probe, Provincial Co-ordinator of Civil Defence, in referring to the recent competition in which students who had attended the High School Conference at Valley Centre, wrote editorials on CD to be published in their local newspapers. Last year it was easy to select the winner - one editorial was outstanding, but this year there were so many good ones the judges had more difficulty.

Not one but five students rated tops and congratulations and best wishes go to Donna Baugh, Kinistino; Trudy Pedley, Webb; Mary Washeczko, Yorkton; Ervin Haider, Markinch; and Grace Krywenky, Rosetown.

The judges who judged these editorials were: Cliff Ashfield, Department of Travel and Information, Government of Saskatchewan; Jim McLeod, News Announcer, CKCK and CKCK-TV, and T.C. Rogers, Federal Civil Defence Information Services Division, Ottawa.

(Saskatchewan CD Bulletin - No. 18)

Donna Baugh,
Kinistino.





Trudy Pedley, Webb.



Mary Washeczho, Yorkton.



Erwin Haider, Markinch.



Grace Krywenky, Rosetown.

CIVIL DEFENCE HELPS IN HOSPITAL FIRE

A report carried in the Montreal Star outlines the work of Montreal's Civil Defence organization when they rapidly swung into operation to assist hospital authorities in removing patients from the threatened building. The report states:

Montreal's Civil Defence corps moved into high gear at the three-alarm fire at the Sacred Heart Hospital on 5 May.

Arriving on the scene shortly after the second alarm was rung in at 9:42 p.m., Co-ordinator Major Maurice St. Pierre and 45 trained workers took charge of the evacuation operation.

"We set up a centre in the dispensary," a volunteer said. "Inside a few minutes we got the phone working and had our communications established."

An MTC (Montreal Transportation Company) superintendent happened to be at the scene.

"We asked him to lay on three buses, and he had them there in no time at all. Then, with the police, both city and autoroute officers, as escorts, we started moving the patients out."

They were taken from their rooms, registered at the dispensary and assigned to one of the six hospitals who gave them temporary shelter.

"With every load, either in police cars, ambulances or buses, we had a Civil Defence man," a spokesman said. "As soon as the evacuees had arrived safely at their destination, we were notified. Then the Civil Defence man came back for more."

"The whole operation went without a hitch."

This is the type of operation that the Civil Defence Corps is for, the spokesman said. "We have trained for situations like this. We had our baptism at the Oldfield Apartments, and we have been at every major fire in Montreal since."

The corps was set up less than six months ago, the spokesman added. "We are trained to take over in cases like this."

Co-operation was the keynote of the operation. "We had wonderful co-operation from everyone there," Major St. Pierre said.

CCDC STAFF CHANGES

L. Constantineau, better known as "Connie" to his associates and candidates, has left the College Instructional Staff to a senior position with the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

Connie, a second world war veteran from Quebec, attended one of the first General Instructors Courses to be conducted at the Old Civil Defence Technical Training School at Connaught Rifle Range, outside of Ottawa, in 1951. He so distinguished himself on that course that he was earmarked by "Les" Smith as future federal instructor potential.

In 1953 the Canadian Civil Defence College was established in Arnprior. With an increase in the scope of activities, came an expansion in the size of the Instructional Staff which was quickly followed by Connie's employment as Senior Assistant General Instructor.

Having served on the staff of the College for five and a half years, Connie carried out many varied assignments in the field of instruction. Candidates, who were privileged to be members of his syndicate, were always quick in their praise of his sincerity, good humour, firmness and sound knowledge of the full field of Civil Defence.

Being the Senior Bilingual Instructor on the staff, he planned, organized and conducted an Orientation Course for French speaking candidates from Quebec province. His dynamic leadership through this course did much to inspire the candidates who are now leaders in Civil Defence in Quebec province.

Although his absence will be sorely felt at the College, his associates at the College are exceedingly well pleased that his obvious capabilities have been recognized by the offer of a senior position with the Federation.

CO-ORDINATOR APPOINTED

During a recent session, the Council of the Municipality of Queens approved the appointment of A.F. Wigglesworth, Liverpool, N.S., as part-time Co-ordinator for Civil Defence. The Council also went on record as favoring the Civil Defence Plan and appointed representatives in the Districts of the Municipality.

Previously, the Liverpool Civil Defence Organization had included the villages of Milton and Brooklyn in their set-up and some organizational work in Welfare and Auxiliary Police Services had been completed. Welfare Centers in Milton and Brooklyn will be activated to provide three such centers for the District.

Throughout the next few months emphasis will be placed on organizing the Municipality along Welfare lines, with the emphasis on Lodging in the smaller villages. To accomplish this meetings will be held in all the County Districts.

District appointees are:

District 1 - William White, Mersey Point; District 2 - George A. Smith, Hunt's Point; District 3 - Allan Langille, Port Mouton; District 4 - Roma MacAdams, Port Joli; Districts 5 and 6 now form part of the Liverpool organization; District 7 - George Zwicker, Eagle Head; District 8 - Harley Clattenburg, Port Medway; District 9 - Albert Nickerson, Charleston; and Vernon Anthony, Mill Village; District 10 - Colin Hunt, Greenfield; District 11 - L.A. DeMond, South Brookfield; District 12 - D.R. Benedict, Caledonia; District 13 - Roscoe Luxton, Kempt.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

The General Council of the Institute of Civil Defence has announced that Sir John Hodsoll, C.B., F.I.C.D., Senior C.D. Advisor at N.A.T.O., has expressed willingness to become the recipient of the First Gold Medal to be struck by the Institute. This award, which is to comprise one of the features of the I.C.D. 21st year arrangements, is to be presented to Sir John to record appreciation of his lasting work in the creation of A.R.P., its severe testing and emergence as Civil Defence, his leadership and world-wide service, at a function later in the year.

(Civil Defence - May 1959)

FIRST "LIVE" MOBILE SUPPORT COLUMN EXERCISE

Exercise "Post Haste", an Army mobile support column exercise, was conducted at Petawawa and the Civil Defence College, April 27 to 30, 1959.

2CIB located at Camp Petawawa formed two support columns each consisting of 700 all ranks. The purpose of the exercise was to test the existing organization and procedures for Army columns. On two separate days each of the columns moved from Camp Petawawa to Arnprior, a distance of some 60 miles.

The background to the exercise was that Ottawa had been attacked with a large yield nuclear weapon and 2CIB was to commence reentry operations in the Western outskirts of the city which was represented by the rescue training grounds of the Canadian Civil Defence College.

Because of the limited size of the rescue grounds, each of the four rescue companies in each of the two columns were worked for a period of two hours. The College staff showed their capacity for work and ingenuity by "hiding" fifty casualties, and redressing the sets on eight different occasions in the two days the columns were at the College.

As each column arrived at the College, a rescue company was immediately dispatched to conduct rescue operations while the remainder of the column established camp which was theoretically six miles away.

The columns' radiation monitoring platoons were given special instruction on the use of radiac equipment, together with a monitoring exercise at the conclusion of the training.

During each of the two evenings the columns were in attendance, the College showed rescue training films. These films showed the troops the international character of Civil Defence and emphasized the fact that rescue techniques throughout the world are similar. The films were produced in Canada, Sweden, The United States and The United Kingdom.

Although it is too early to draw lessons from this exercise, it can be said that the soldiers gained a lot from being able, for the first time, to actually put into practice their theoretical training on Civil Defence. This was the first occasion that many of the younger soldiers had seen a true representation of war damage - and they were startled!

The Brigade is commanded by Brigadier H.E. Brown. The commanding officers were: 4 RCHA, Lt. Col. J.L. Drury, The 1st Canadian Guards, Lt. Col. S. Graham, the third regiment of the brigade, The Fort Garry Horse commanded by Lt. Col. J. Gardner has just recently been formed and did not participate.

The general officer commanding Central Command, Major General H.A. Sparling viewed the exercise with great interest. He was accompanied by the commandant of the College, Major General M.H.S. Penhale.

It is to be hoped that this first live Civil Defence exercise involving Army mobile support columns in full strength will be followed by many more.

MUNICIPALITIES TO PAY 10%

Honourable E.D. Haliburton, Minister responsible for Civil Defence in Nova Scotia, announced recently that municipalities will be required to contribute only 10% under the Civil Defence Financial Assistance Program. The Province's share under the new set up is 15%. This policy is retroactive to April 1st, 1959.

Previously to Prime Minister Diefenbaker's announcement that the Federal Government would take over 75% of Civil Defence costs instead of 50%, the Province contributed 25% and the municipalities 25%. Now the Province's share in the program has been divided 15% and 10%.

This step is considered a progressive one and Civil Defence officials feel that it will be a stimulus for more municipalities to enter into the program.

CIVIL DEFENCE OR POLITICAL PAMPHLETS?

A recent survey by the Institute of Political Science, University of Goteberg, (Sweden) of the effect of information bulletins on the general public shows:

1. Among readers of Civil Defence publications, 48% were men, 40% women.
2. Women readers were mainly among those who had more than average knowledge of Civil Defence.
3. Civil Defence publications are more in favour among younger people.
4. People at a higher cultural level and young people have a more positive attitude towards Civil Defence.
5. Civil Defence publications have a wider reader public than political publications in Sweden.
6. 64% of persons interviewed replied that Civil Defence measures were "paying".

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